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their names, not necessarily for publication, but
as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they will
be assigned to the waste-basket. All matter
intended for publication should be written on
one side of the paper, and upon but one side.

Correspondence from particular farmers, giving
the results of their experience, is solicited.
Letters should be signed with the writer's real
name, in full, which will be printed or not, at
the discretion of the editor.

The Ploughman offers great advantages to ad-
vertisers. Its circulation is large and among the
most active and intelligent portion of the com-
munity.

AGRICULTURAL.

Better Use for Pasture Land.

For some farmers whose land is too rough
and rocky to be plowed, much less tillable
with the harrow and cultivator, the idea of
doing away with pasture for stock, and
substituting sowing crops or ensilage in
summer, when sowing crops are not in
condition to cut, may seem absurd.
Yet we think that even much will, in
time, find that the amount of grass this
rough and rocky land yields is so small
that it scarcely pays the cost of fencing the
field and paying the taxes on it. No kind
of stock does well always kept in stable. It
needs a run to fresh grass, where it can get
the free air of heaven and enjoy the bright
sunshine for health. If for nothing else,
the rough, rocky land can well be used for
that purpose.

There are generally in these rocky fields
places where there is soil enough to support
some apple or pear trees, and by fencing
these trees while small so that stock may
not destroy them, the grazing may go on
while the trees are growing large enough to
furnish shade during the heat of summer.

Not many trees per acre perhaps can be
grown on such land as on land where they
can be planted in straight rows, four feet
apart, and the trees are protected in win-
ter by deep mulching of the surface, and
the trees are kept well supplied with potash.
The peaches will be finer colored and better
than those where the soil is much deeper
and the roots go down where they get
little of the warmth of the surface soil.

Provided the shallow-drained soil is sup-
plied with enough water for the roots of
trees or vines, the fruit will not suffer,
though there will be less wood growth
than on deeper soil. Most of our orchards
are planted on land that is too rich in
nitrogen in proportion to its mineral fer-
tility, and the great development of nitro-
gen by our hot summers when the trees are
growing makes the tendency to wood
growth all the greater.

That the fruits of New England are
higher in flavor than those of the prairie
states is largely due, we think to the fact
that many of them are grown on land which
appears only to patches between rocks.
Much of this land is now covered with
forest, and that for the present is, per-
haps, as good a use as it can be put to. But as
population and labor increase, these rocky
hill-sides will be covered with orchards of
the apple, pear, plum and prune, and
wherever it will succeed in living through
the winter, the peach. The success which
has for some years attended peach growing
in northern Massachusetts on elevated land
for some years up to last winter, shows
what can be done, and that peach growing
can be made successful, not alone in south-
ern New England, where Mr. J. H. Hale
has established it, but much farther
north than that, provided winter protec-
tion from the extreme cold weather is
provided. So long as a peach bud is not
killed it will endure from 6° to 10° below
zero, and enough will survive to make a
crop. There is more rain and snow in
the north, except for a mile or two near the
lake, where the moisture always arises
from the sea condenses into rain or snow
as it meets the colder currents blowing
from the north.

Mr. Hale found, we believe, last winter
that his Georgia peach plantations suffered
from severe cold than did those in
Connecticut. May it not be that they
would have suffered still less if farther
north and the buds not swelled at all?
We know that there are places up in
New Hampshire where none but hardy
and poorer Russian varieties of ap-
ples are always sure to live through
the winter. But if the soil around all
trees were drenched with water, so that it
would freeze hard for a depth of a few
inches, this strata of frozen earth, soon to
be covered by snow, will be the best pro-
tection for the roots they can have. Then
in the coldest weather, if the branches
and twigs are encased in ice that so long as
it lasts will prevent the evaporation of
moisture from the buds, which is the
true reason why frost is so destructive.
This cold air is exceedingly hungry for
moisture, and will absorb it from anything.
So soon as it touches a bud it takes some
of the moisture from it. So soon as the
least moisture is taken from the bud, unless
restored by the roots, air enters, and air at
15° to 20° means that all the other moisture
in the bud must also be absorbed by it
and of course the bud perishes. If this
cold continues long enough the twigs and
branches are killed in exactly the same way.

If in the extreme cold weather the outer
portions of trees, including twigs and buds,
should be encased with a thin film of ice the
moisture-hungry cold winds will absorb
moisture from the ice and be themselves
moderated, for ice cannot go below 32° above
zero. That is why in the coldest winter
weather when snow begins to fall the tem-
perature always rises. The air that was
below zero can get moisture from the snow
and thus lose some of its cold, though it
will be more likely to give cold, for it is
damp air instead of dry. If the cold con-
tinues a few hours more water must be
applied, for under below zero winds
ice wastes rapidly. The water for preserv-
ing fruit buds in cold weather must be
heated in the house. If it is lukewarm
when thrown upon the tree, it will at once
freeze as it touches the body, twigs and buds,
encasing all in a casing of ice which while
it lasts for fruit trees the best protection
against dangerous cold.

Live Stock Notes.

Here are a few sheep notes which we cul-
l from the *Lewiston (Me.) Journal*, which in-
dicates that the farmers in that State are
having success in keeping small flocks of
sheep, as we have been advising them to
for years past:

William Dunning, Topsham, has a flock
of 25 lambs from 15 sheep.

Alonso Barker of New Vineyard has a
lamb eight months old with wool 94 inches
long.

One day last week four ewes owned by
William G. Heseltine, Skowhegan, dropped
eight lambs, one of which weighed 104
pounds.

Charles Alvin Chase, Carmel, has 12 good
ewes which have brought him 16 lambs;
one pair of twins weighed 10 pounds the
first day, one and another 14 the first
week. Pretty good stock that.

A. C. Brackley, Phillips, is having good
success raising lambs, already having quite
a number weighing 35 pounds. Out of 27
sheep to raise lambs 37 have been born, 32
of which are living and growing finely.

A. D. Horn, Farmington, noticed an item
in the *Chronicle* concerning productive
ewes, and he says: "My sheep could dis-
count those you speak of. I have 15 ewes
and they have given birth to 30 lambs."

Next:

M. F. Pease, Willimantic, has had 34
lambs from 24 sheep and only lost two, each
one of twins. Who can give a better re-
cord? We like to hear of good success with
raising stock, as it encourages others to
efforts for like results.

Mr. Frank Roberts, Wayne, bought a ewe
sheep a year ago last February. This ewe
brought him three lambs which she brought
up last summer. The flock has now multi-
plied to 10 sheep and lambs, all thrifty,
lively and fat.

And here is a calf story from the same
source, which makes it rather discouraging
to urge the farmers to grow their calves to
maturity instead of killing and selling them
for veal.

David Bryant of Nobleboro sold a veal
calf eight weeks old, to Kelder Vannab,
butcher, for \$30. Dressed weight 230
pounds. It was what butchers call a
"load." Mr. Bryant also sold one of the
same kind several weeks ago for \$17.

But not all calves grow like that, and we
still think that many of those sold for
veal could have been probably kept and
fed until two or three years old, where
there is abundance of pasture and hay, with
land enough to grow ensilage upon. We
need more good cows in Massachusetts
every year, and it looks now in some sec-
tions as if there would be a better demand
for steers and working oxen than there has
been for 25 years past. The automobile car-
riages are likely to prove serious competitors
with horses for some road work; trolley
lines are beginning to move freight on the
roads in some sections, and oxen will be
found cheaper than horses for work within
the limits of the farm. These are the signs
of the times, and those who have good cows
and oxen to sell three or five years hence
will find a good demand and good prices.
We foresee the present good demand for
horses years ago when many thought best
to starve colts, and now we venture to
predict a future demand for working cattle.

The Washington Star (D. C.) is question-
ing whether it will pay to ship horses from
Australia to the United States. It says an
Australian steamship would bring from 700
to 1000 horses in a trip, and the passage

would require 20 days. The import duty
would be \$30 a head. It says:

"A horse for a grocer's cart in New York,
Chicago or San Francisco will cost from
\$100 to \$200. In Queensland, Australia,
however, the horse market is away down.
A sound, well-broken animal can be bought
for \$5. Farmers in the interior cannot afford
to send horses to Brisbane for sale, because
ordinary stock will not bring more than
\$1.75 per head. They shoot them instead.
And, what is still more startling, they pay

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good pasturage, plenty of water, and not
too much salt when fattening. The more
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der and better flavored the mutton if the
quality of food is the same.

It might even prove profitable to cut the
hay, moisten it, and sprinkle meal over for
very old sheep when fattening, and there
should be some succulent food, as ensilage
or roots, in winter every day to aid in diges-

tion and keep healthy, but do not feed tur-
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turnips, and turnips or rape will impart
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Farm Hints for June.

MILKING COWS AT NOON.

One of the Boston daily papers has a
short paragraph lately about a cow which
John Milton of Gardiner, Me., is obliged to
milk three times a day, and which recently
gave in one day 24 quarts of milk at three
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the country which through this month at
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CULTIVATING DEW INTO THE SOIL.

Any one who gets out at work on the
fields early in summer will find the leaves
of plants and even the surface soil wet with
dew which has been deposited during the
night, as the soil in spring is much colder
than the air. This dew is condensed
moisture in the form of steam, which has
taken from the air some ammonia and some
carbonic acid gas. It is, therefore, softer
than rain water, and also richer in manurial
elements. If this dew is left unmolested
it evaporates when the sun gets up high
enough to shine on it, and all this fertility
vanishes into thin air. We know farmers
who get their teams out to cultivating
corn and potatoes while both the soil and
plants are wet with dew. They do a fore-
noon's work by 10 or 11 o'clock, and then
take for themselves and teams three to four
hours during the heat of the day. This
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Of course attention must be given to see
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der and better flavored the mutton if the
quality of food is the same.

It might even prove profitable to cut the
hay, moisten it, and sprinkle meal over for
very old sheep when fattening, and there
should be some succulent food, as ensilage
or roots, in winter every day to aid in diges-

tion and keep healthy, but do not feed tur-
nips within two weeks of killing. Some
people prefer their roast mutton without
turnips, and turnips or rape will impart
their flavor to the meat, though it will work
out during two weeks on other food.

Farm Hints for June.

MILKING COWS AT NOON.

One of the Boston daily papers has a
short paragraph lately about a cow which
John Milton of Gardiner, Me., is obliged to
milk three times a day, and which recently
gave in one day 24 quarts of milk at three
milking. There are many cows all over
the country which through this month at
least need for their comfort to be milked
three times per day. Cows at pasture do
much better if left in the field at night, or
turned to pasture early in the morning, both
in June and July at least. In the hottest
weather there is generally a lowering of
temperature at night, and the cow will
graze then and be ready to lie down under
a tree or under an open shed in the pasture
lot through the day. She is really making
milk faster while chewing her cud and dis-
gesting her food than while on her feet.
If the 24 hours of the day are
divided into eight-hour sections, the middle
of the day of milk will be larger than
either of the others. But if the cow is a
good cow, one which turns most of her food
to milk, this three times a day milking will
cause her to grow thin in flesh unless she
has a grain ration at noon. A cow on June
pasture, milked only twice a day, will not
eat grain. But if she is milked three times
daily she will eat a noon feed of grain, and
be all the better for it. By July the
grain ration may be lessened, and
some clover, partly cured, and
partly green, is less likely to cause
bloating from eating too much, as freshly
cut clover might do. When clover is cut
for silage, there is much less danger
from bloat, because they cannot go through
it and pick off the blossoms only, as they
do when they are turned into clover in
blossom to grain.

CULTIVATING DEW INTO THE SOIL.

Any one who gets out at work on the
fields early in summer will find the leaves
of plants and even the surface soil wet with
dew which has been deposited during the
night, as the soil in spring is much colder
than the air. This dew is condensed
moisture in the form of steam, which has
taken from the air some ammonia and some
carbonic acid gas. It is, therefore, softer
than rain water, and also richer in manurial
elements. If this dew is left unmolested
it evaporates when the sun gets up high
enough to shine on it, and all this fertility
vanishes into thin air. We know farmers
who get their teams out to cultivating
corn and potatoes while both the soil and
plants are wet with dew. They do a fore-
noon's work by 10 or 11 o'clock, and then
take for themselves and teams three to four
hours during the heat of the day. This
is neither beginning work late, and then
ending hurriedly, and eating the prin-
cipal meal of the day without any rest in
which to digest it. One of the main advan-
tages of this plan is that it turns some dry
rot over the dew, thus saving its fertiliz-
ing properties from waste.

Of course attention must be given to see
that they have enough hay or straw, or
good pasturage, plenty of water, and not
too much salt when fattening. The more
rapid the fattening process, the more ten-
der and better flavored the mutton if the
quality of food is the same.

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POULTRY.

Practical Poultry Points.

Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania writes to the Poultry Keeper that for four seasons he has been experimenting in the matter of raising chickens, or having them raised by others, from fowls which had been cured of the roop, and he has been "forced to reach the conclusion that no fowl, cock or hen which has had roop in any form is ever again fit for breeding purposes."

He has killed a large number of hens and pullets which had the roop, and examined the ovaries, "and in nearly every instance the small eggs were diseased, many of them being simply little, hard, black, reddish lumps, varying from the size of a pin's head up to a large cherry, but all destroyed." He says with bright red combs and laying hens suddenly die in midsummer. Those which were killed would be in the same condition, having the ovaries more or less diseased.

"I visited breeders, saw their stock, examined stock that was laying, and both cocks and hens had the roop. I bought eggs, hatched and raised the chicks, and eggs hatched and failed to develop roop when sold to other breeders. In every instance I have raised chicks, or had them raised elsewhere, from eggs laid by roopy fowls, or fowls which had been cured, apparently, the roop would break out in the fall among the chicks. I have tried this for four seasons, and that is all I want of it. Any person who will go to it systematically will be forced to reach the same conclusion that I have."

We reached the same conclusion, and published it among our Poultry Points more than four years ago, and have several times repeated it since; but as our experience was not as extensive as Mr. Campbell's, we can only say that the four years' experiment has proven to him what a little experience suggested to us, poultrymen owe him a debt of gratitude for the trouble he has taken to investigate the matter. He goes so far as to assert that where the trouble is only a slight watery discharge, without a pronounced roop, which readily yields to treatment in a dry, warm coop, the fowl never should be used for breeding purposes.

This may explain to some people why it is that they have "such bad luck." It is that they have "such bad luck" when a few chickens and why so many die when a few chickens die. They have no vitality in them, and if the best of feed and care protract their lives until they reach a late maturity, they are never thrifty, vigorous, productive fowls. Take his advice and kill such fowls at once.

The editor of the Poultry Keeper says: "We had two hens sitting on eggs from the same flock. One hatched her chicks on the 25th day. The other hatched on the 28th day. Both hens died their day faithfully. One of them died of a fatal heat stroke, the other. All of the chicks are healthy."

If it is true, and we do not like to doubt the word of a brother editor, why is it that the scientists insist that it is possible to hatch eggs in an incubator only at a temperature of 103 degrees. And just here we will register our guess, and that is that the chickens which were hatched out on the 25th day will grow much more rapidly, mature much earlier, and as an average prove worth about twice as much as those which were five days longer in getting out. Hope they will be kept apart and watched to see the result.

The Ontario Agricultural College last year tested water glass, or sodium silicate, as a preservative for eggs. It is a liquid of about the consistency of a sugar syrup, and they tried it on three different strengths, and found that the water glass to 10, 15 and 20 parts of water. The 10 per cent solution was too strong, as eggs would float in it, but the other two allowed the eggs to become entirely immersed, and they kept perfectly well, being put into the pickle in May, and proving perfectly fresh in December, the yolk standing up exactly as it would in newly laid eggs.

They advertised one quart of it in 10 quarts of water, boiling the water to destroy any germs that may be in it, and adding the water glass after the water has cooled, stirring it in well to mix thoroughly. Hatched eggs perfectly fresh and packed in tubs, then turned the solution over them, until they are entirely covered. When eggs are taken out, if they are to be boiled, prick the shell with a needle to prevent it breaking while boiling, as the preservation entirely closes all the pores of the shell.

While we never found any pickled eggs as good as those newly laid, we never tried any which had been put up in this way, and we have an objection to those trying it, and we wish to do so. The water glass or silicate of soda is said to be easily obtained of leading druggists, and is not very expensive.

When a few weeks ago we wrote that we would keep our fowls in yards even if we had a large farm, we mentioned the importance of having fowls kept in yards, and dogs, and of being able to keep them where we want them. The water glass or silicate of soda is said to be easily obtained of leading druggists, and is not very expensive.

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more closely. Among the hens of a poultry farm in particular it will be found that much of this mortality is due to contagious diseases, which can only be exterminated by killing off the birds so affected.

Diphtheria, for instance, is a contagious disease that kills off many fine birds in the poultry yard. This disease goes more generally under the term of canker roop. But it is really diphtheria of a very rank and contagious character. It spreads rapidly from one chicken to another by means of the drinking water. The birds drink and eat from the same vessel, and this is sufficient to give it to all the chickens. The only way to prevent its spread is to take a bird showing the slightest symptoms of the disease and isolate her, providing separate drinking and eating vessels for her benefit. A little precaution of this nature taken early in the first stages of the disease may prevent its spread, and save many dollars to the owners.

Another form of contagious roop is what is called scrofula. In this disease great lumps or sores appear on the face of the birds, and they exhibit all the signs of catarrh, breathing so hoarsely that at times they actually suffocate. Consumption is a deadly contagious disease that is common in a flock of birds. This spreads rapidly in a flock of birds. This is a very common disease, and the germs of it are spread all over the poultry yard for the healthy birds to take. The disease may not break out in an epidemic form for several weeks after the germs are introduced, but sooner or later it will kill off the birds by the score. Prompt and effective measures are necessary in all of these cases. Probably the surest way is to kill all of the affected birds at once and burn their bodies. Then cleanse the yard and runs, and if possible give the birds a change for a short time in a new yard.

PROF. JAMES S. DOTT.

New York.

Poultry and Game.

The poultry markets are dull, but as there is only a limited demand, prices remain very firm. Good broilers sell very well at 25 to 35 cents a pound, and large roasters at 30 to 35 cents.

Chickens are sold to good fresh-killed chickens bring 12 to 15 cents, according to quality. Fowl drop a little to 14 cents, and green ducks in small supply at 18 to 20 cents. Dry-packed Western fowl sell at 12 cents, with ducks at 12 to 14 cents and geese at 10 to 12 cents. Turkeys 10 to 14 cents for choice, young hens, and 10 to 12 cents for heavy. Pigeons steady, but in small supply at \$1 to \$1.25 for Western and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for natives. Squabs \$1.50 to \$2.00 for selected large. Wild ducks nearly gone, but a few may be in storage yet, and would be sold as cheaply now as when put in.

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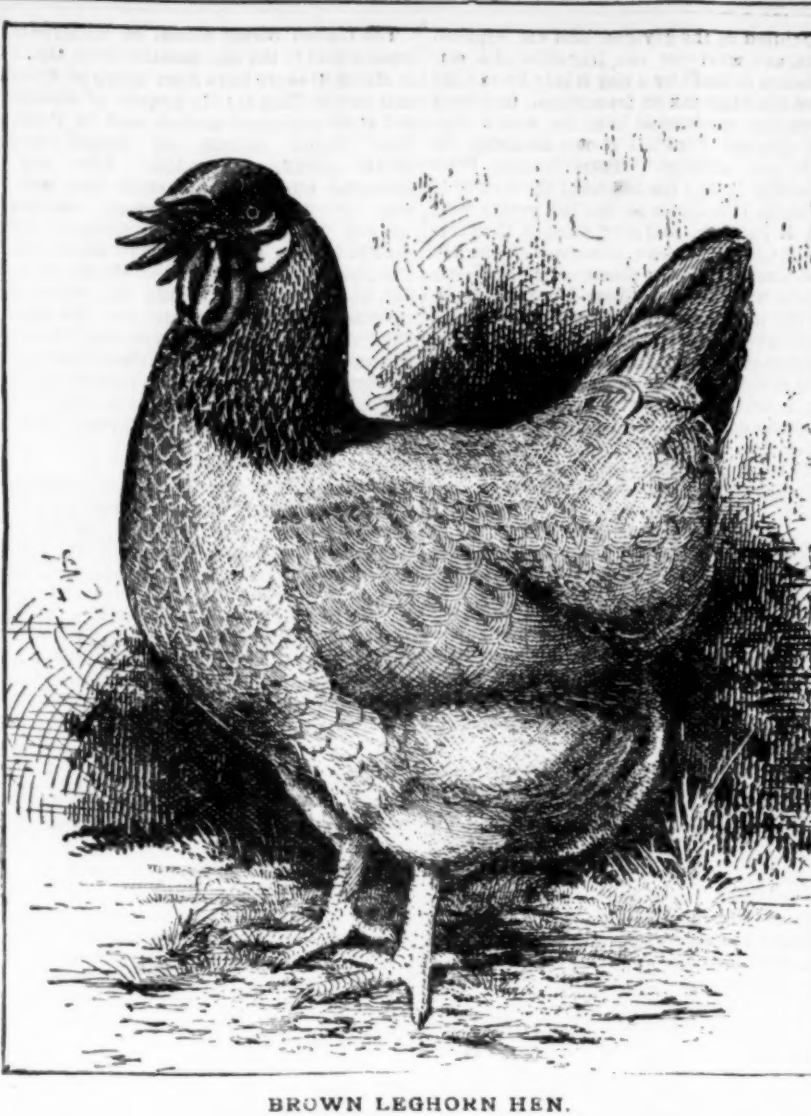
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BROWN LEGHORN HEN.

first settlers there, produce seedlings which are perfectly hardy there, and even at some distance north of there, while the imported ones produce seedlings which are liable to have their terminal buds killed in the winter, and may suffer in this way for three or four winters, thus giving them a crooked main stem, besides retarding their growth.

As this is a native-grown nut tree, it is a fact that the seedlings from the trees growing at the most northern points, and carrying them a little farther north, the northern limit of their growth might be greatly extended.

We know that this tree is a beautiful one when well grown, and we do not doubt that its cultivation might be made profitable, as the nuts sell readily at a good price. It bears nearly every year after it is ten years old, and may continue to grow and bear for a hundred years or more, as there is no doubt that the Pennsylvania tree has been doing so. There are many spots where one could stand without injury, and like our shellbark walnut, they will make excellent shade in pasture land, and are valuable timber if it is necessary to cut them down. Like the shellbark they also should stand about 50 feet apart.

But as we read what was said about extending the area of their hardy growth, we thought it might be applied to certain other fruit trees, and that they might be gradually acclimated in this way to our Northern States where they are not hardy. And we remembered, too, what was told us at the Arnold Arboretum, that many trees native in the Southern States had become hardy here on our Massachusetts coast after having been protected through two or three of the first winters.

B. F. WANDERER.

The Mystery in a Fertilizer Sack.

Thousands of sacks have come to my railway station filled with fertilizers of various kinds, and I have often wondered and sometimes asked those who got them if they knew the mystery that was in them. In every case they have told me that they did not know what was in the sacks, except by reading the printed formula on the outside or by taking the word of the agent that sold them. "Just what their crops needed."

Now, I have no grudge against the fertilizer agents or the manufacturers. They are trying, each for himself, to make a living handling commercial manures, and are as honest in their business as the average man, and some may be more so. But he ought to know something about his end of the transaction. He surely knows very little about it, and it is his own fault in most cases. It is simply wonderful, that, in buying nearly \$40,000 worth of commercial fertilizer every year, the farmers do not strive to thoroughly understand what they are buying and see that they get the very best and most suitable returns for their money.

The fact that the contents of a fertilizer bag are a mystery to the average farmer was formerly an inducement to dishonest dealers to take advantage of farmers, but fortunately, this class of men in the trade has been exterminated by the establishment of a system of fertilizer inspection. Chemists are now employed by the State to analyze samples of every brand that is offered for sale. Reports are published in most of the States for the use and benefit of the farmers. They describe what a good fertilizer is and how it is made up.

They tell about the different crops and how to supply them. All this and much more besides is done by the State boards of agriculture and experiment stations. More than that, it is all done free of cost to the farmer, except as they help to support them by paying taxes. What more sensible thing could a farmer do than to write to the proper State official and get these reports and study them. The farmer who buys without first studying into and comparing the value of the essential parts of the fertilizers he buys, that is, the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in them, is "going it blind."

That is foolish, and especially so, when it is so easy to become informed. Honest fertilizer men are glad to have farmers study these reports and see what constitutes a good fertilizer and know who does and who does not make them. Some of the reports give lists of the different brands by name and their real value in plain terms. A knowledge of the truth about fertilizers inspires confidence and increases their use, but ignorance discourages their use.

Some farmers get the crude material, such as nitrate of soda, nitrate of potash, superphosphate rock or bone and mix them at home. I have done this and did it easy.

Sometimes farmers club together and buy their fertilizers in large quantities. By this plan they get lower prices and also save in freight.

There is no reason why there should be any mystery about such a simple thing as a fertilizer, and with the easy facilities for studying about the same, any farmer who fails to do so and suffers, has only himself to blame.

A Good Stand of Potatoes.

The selection of a good variety of seed potatoes will go a long way toward securing a good stand of vines that will resist the blight and potato bugs, and yield fine, marketable tubers. To get the best out of first-class seed, I have always found it essential to cut each piece so that the sprout will have something to draw from before it roots in the soil. On particularly hardy fields where I want to raise very large, choice potatoes, I leave only one eye to the piece. If there is more than one

Remember these three points: that nitrogen is the great stimulant to tender plant growth; that phosphoric acid is largely needed by grasses and fruit trees, and that potash gives vigor to the whole plant structure. These three are the essential parts of all manures, whether bought in fertilizer sacks or made on the farm. Get them in properly balanced proportions for the crop intended and use discretion in time and manner of applying.

H. E. VAN DEMAN.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

...A Christian is God Almighty's gentleman.

...A door without a lock is a bait for a knave.

...A good story runs on wheels, and every hand will be the wheels as they run.

...A death is only to be felt, never to be talked over by those it touches.

...A blow with a sword strikes deeper than a blow with a word.

...A crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures and talk but a tinkling cymbal, where there is no love.

...A man's place is made ready for him in the mind of God; his man's nature as a positive, clear fact; and what comes next?

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...A man's place is made

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

BOSTON, MASS., JUNE 10, 1899.

Admiral Dway waxes humorous. "The trouble with Boston," he says, "is that he is bashful." Isn't this delicious?

Ex-Governor Northen is emphatically Southern in his estimate of the worth of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Meanwhile Mrs. Stowe's book remains the widest-read novel in the world.

"Get your tickets early" for the charge up San Juan Hill. New Yorkers who have seen the show say that that feature alone gives a thrill worth three times the price of admission.

The New York Sun and Boston's Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company are exchanging their annual compliments apropos of the "Ancient" junketing capably. All of which convinces that summer is really with us again.

That was a very pretty compliment to General Wheeler which B. F. Keith achieved in having the band play "Die," and the biograph show the "hero of two wars" reviewing the troops. Monday evening, surely this manager adds to enterprises that gentle country which is the soul of true hospitality.

The absurd story that President McKinley wore a Confederate button recently is disproved at last. Secretary Long is thoroughly for the situation, and the only "Confederate" was that between an agent of President McKinley's speech and a picture of the nation's head, which, in button form, was pinned to the President's coat. Now let somebody start something bigger.

Thoughtlessly, in one of our editorial notes last week, the assertion was made that the present Charles Francis Adams was minister to England nearly forty years ago. Our valued friend, Mr. Benjamin F. Stevens, very kindly takes us to task for this error, stating that the father of the present Adams was minister to England, and not the estimable ex-president of the Union Pacific.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore's anniversary week speech, urging the necessity of teaching children the submission of their wills to the doctrine of Christianity, brings to mind a good story about one of Mrs. Livermore's grandchildren, who, upon being shown St. Paul's "unholy" passage as a proof for naughtiness, turned promptly to the scriptural injunction, "Eaten, provoke not your children to wrath." Whereupon the father of this young dialectician withdrew for the purpose of enjoying the joke on himself.

Conan Doyle and one of his critics are quarreling a bit in the columns of the London newspaper, whereupon some wagish onlookers inquire: "But what have these persons to do with literature, anyway?" Where does the clever questioner keep himself? However strongly it may be denied, the "Sherlock Holmes" is not literature, no thinking reader can deny the fine, sweet literary tone of Dr. Doyle's "Dust." The satiric gentleman sounds like a bachelor. He would do well to read the "Dust," and practice what the book preaches.

Competition in Agricultural Products.

If there is any reason why the farmers of the United States should protest against the acquisition of Hawaii, the West Indian Islands and the distant Philippines, and the encouragement of agricultural improvements there, which will tend to increase their productivity, we should expect such protest to come from the extreme southern tier of States which border upon the Gulf of Mexico. With a climate much like that of the newly acquired territory, their products are the same as those of the West Indies, and are brought into direct competition by being produced at the same seasons of the year, or being like their staple products, cotton, rice and sugar, of such non-perishable nature as to be in demand the entire year.

Perhaps the greater sufferers are like to be the trunk farmers of Florida and Georgia, who have about equal opportunity with the West Indian islands to supply our Northern markets with early-grown fruit and vegetables. But they have little reason to complain because Cuba had the privilege almost unopposed for many years before the Southern States began growing garden produce for our markets, and the opportunity for Florida and Georgia to engage in that business came when the United States in Cuba prevented the gardeners there from producing their usual crops. But if we may judge by the tone of the papers we see that are printed in those sections, they are little inclined to fear the competition. They have learned something of the ability of the Northern States to receive and dispose of such products, and to pay good prices for them when our manufacturing enterprises are prosperous, and they seem not to doubt that we shall remain a market capable of absorbing all they can produce, and if Cuba obtains any advantage in our season's cities, the Southern States have but to ship their products to the Northwest, instead of the Northeast, to find a demand for them.

The cotton-growing States have little to fear, for even if all the land in those islands suitable for cotton should be used in growing it, their production could scarcely affect the market. When Texas was acquired from Mexico about a half century ago, more was done to make cotton growing unprofitable in other Southern States than can be done again, for that State now produces more cotton in a year than was produced in all the entire South before the Civil War.

It is probable, too, that more land in the South has been taken from cotton and put in other crops within the past ten years than could be given to it in all the islands taken from Spain.

The rice-growers of the South can probably continue to hold the markets of the United States in the future, as they have in the past, against any competition with the Philippines or with the Asiatic countries. Sugar growers and tobacco growers may have even less competition with the products of Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines in the future than in the past, if the laws of the United States in regard to contract labor are enforced. For more than 30 years there has been a reciprocity treaty with Hawaii, and their products have been admitted as freely as they can be in the future. Porto Rico is so small and so well populated that they can produce but a comparatively small amount for export. The Philippines are so far distant that even if their products are admitted free when they are under United States control, the cost of bringing them

here will be great, and they are likely to find their markets in the nearer parts of the Asiatic countries, now fast opening up to commerce, or even in Europe, either by the lately built Russian railroads and by the Suez canal to southern Europe.

Cuba remains as the most dangerous competitor in early vegetables and fruits, of which we have already spoken, and as a possible producer of sugar, tobacco and cotton. If Cuba is made an independent country, or even while it remains under American protection, revenue laws can be made which will prevent it from injuring the South. If it becomes a territorial acquisition, as Hawaii is, it may become a question of "the survival of the fittest." They may meet in open competition, as the cotton growers of the older States have with the planters of Texas, or they may be forced to still further diversify their crops and their agricultural industries, as the farmers of the Genesee Valley in New York have done since they have been brought into competition with the fertile lands of the newer States in the West.

Possibly such changes may not be greatly to the disadvantage of the South. They have already begun in many Southern States. While those on the Atlantic coast have not gardening and fruit growing more profitable than the crops they grow by slave labor. States farther in the interior are doing more in dairying, in orcharding, stock growing, and in other ways, each year, and what they produce finds ready market.

Southern producers are relying to some extent upon the natural indolence of the natives of those islands to prevent them from laboring much harder than is necessary to provide them with simple food and scanty clothing, while in the North we are hoping that with the blessings of freedom and the increasing of civilization will come new wants, and a larger demand for our products. If this should be the case, the Northern mechanic will also require more of the products of the South.

Some of those States which have been growing or experimenting with sugar beets have had their champions, who feared that the annexing of the sugar-producing island of Hawaii, and the possible acquisition of Cuba and Porto Rico, but this has been more an outcry of politicians, who hoped to obtain favor and votes by posing as friends of the farmer, than of the farmers themselves, who have not as yet become greatly enraptured with the possibilities of the sugar beet crop.

The chances are that before the farmers of any part of the United States suffer much from the increased agricultural production of those islands, we shall be prepared to meet the difficulty and solve the problems involved, as we have others that have arisen.

Voting and Office Holding.

Everybody knows that not all voters can attain high office, and some are ineligible by the provisions of the Federal Constitution. No one can be President or Vice President who was not born in the United States unless he was a citizen when the Constitution was adopted. Englishmen, Irish, German and other nationalities fought as bravely for American independence as did any American. It was thought unjust to exclude them from the two nominally highest offices. Really this clause was put in by friends of Alexander Hamilton, who was born on one of the West Indian islands, but among the American colonies on the outbreak of our Revolution, when only nineteen years old. He offered his services to George Washington, who put him on his staff and he served there till independence was won. Washington made Hamilton Secretary of the Treasury at a time when national credit was away below par. His genius, as Francis Pickens, Daniel Webster once finely said, was like the creation of the world when the spirit of God brooded over the waters and evoked order out of chaos. It has been honor enough for Gallatin, for Chase and for John Sherman to say of them that they were like Alexander Hamilton. But Hamilton never became President, nor did any of our countrymen though all were aspirants for the presidential nomination.

What everybody does not know is that citizens who are not voters under State laws may become office holders in high office, though not given the right of suffrage. Such a case has occurred in Michigan, where Mrs. Merrie H. Abbott was duly chosen last November to the office of prosecuting attorney of Ogemaw County. The attorney general of the State has brought suit against Mrs. Abbott to oust her from the office to which she was chosen, solely on the ground that being a woman she is incapable of holding an office of this character. But the constitution of Michigan prescribes no sex qualifications for the office of prosecuting attorney or any other elected or appointed office in that State. It says that only "male" citizens shall vote, except that women can vote at school elections for officers created by special statute.

Hon. Horace M. Oren is the name of this attorney general of Michigan, who appears to be ignorant of a very early decision of the United States Supreme Court, that no qualification whatever, except the popular vote, was needed to establish a valid claim to any elective office. The provision of age prescribed by the Constitution for voters, for holding office, can be sworn in and draw his pay, until his incapacity to perform the duties of his office is impeached. It is only justice to Mrs. Abbott to say that no unfriendly for the duties of attorney-general is alleged against her. She is a woman of high character, most fit for the office of prosecuting attorney, and was therefore elected against her competitor. That according to the Supreme Court of the United States settles the whole matter. The people of Ogemaw County want Mrs. Abbott for attorney general, and the Court holds that she shall fill that office for the term during which she was chosen, unless removed for cause in ways prescribed by law.

Attorney-General Oren was himself elected only last fall, running on the Prohibitionist ticket, and probably could not himself stand a civil service examination for the duties of his own office. But, all the same, a majority of the people of Michigan, or that portion of them allowed to vote, gave him their suffrage. He holds his office by the same right that Mrs. Abbott does, and it is most unjust of him to pitch into a woman after this fashion. Mrs. Abbott, however, need not care. She is amply able to defend her right to the office to which the people elected her.

In the early case, which the Supreme Court decided, a man was judge who had never studied law, and had not been admitted to practice. But the people preferred him to a young sprig of the law who was his only competitor. In its decision the Supreme Court said that if the people had made a mistake they must endure the consequences as best they might. The time of the Supreme Court was too valuable to spend

in ousting an officer whom the vote of the people had deliberately chosen. Besides, it added that to reject the plain will of the majority and substitute that of the minority would overturn the foundation principle of our Government. We were not then living up to that principle, and the court well knew it. We do not live up to it to this day. Negroes were freed from slavery, and a general election was held, and the women of Michigan were given the ballot some day. There is a strong suffrage organization in the State, and a majority of those who are native born or have been long residents of the State voted for striking out the word "male" in the Constitution as one of the qualifications for voting. Only the votes of foreigners who were supporters of the existing constitution were not so strongly against woman suffrage that it was defeated. Never mind, these newly arrived foreigners will some day become educated and intelligent, and then their prejudices against women as voters will be overcome.

Our American Colonial Policy.

Undoubtedly many sincere earnest men and women believe that in taking possession of the Philippine Islands against the opposition of the Tagal portion of the population of Luzon this country has taken an entirely new departure. They are people with very active imaginations. When they hear that the Philippines are to be held as colonies, that last word conjures before their minds all the evils which have been suffered by colonies oppressed under Spanish, Portuguese and other rule. Even Great Britain has not always treated its colonies justly, and our republic is the result of an oppression which she unsuccessfully tried to impose on the New American colonies nearly 130 years ago. Yet to suppose that this country would imitate the oppressive colonial policy of Spain is a gratuitous insult to the whole American people, and is falsified by our policy in governing colonies which we have had ever since our government was founded. These United States were at first a narrow strip of territory extending from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico, and the rest of the continent was a vast wilderness. It was a large territory extending from the western bounds of the States to the Mississippi, and peopled by savage Indians whom we left to their own devices except when they attacked our frontier settlements.

All this territory was under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress under Article IV, Section 3, Part 2.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. This was long ago held by the Supreme Court to give Congress full power in the territories, except as restricted by the guarantees of freedom in the Constitution. When the territory was first acquired, the reconstruction of the South after the civil war his power was denied, and the Supreme Court held that the Congress was given the exclusive power to do this.

All our newly acquired territory, excepting the State of Texas, came in as a territory, or in other words, a colony of the United States. California, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada were all for a time under territorial government. New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma are yet held as territories, or in other words, colonies, though it has been more than 50 years since we acquired this territory in our treaty with Mexico after we had captured its capital. No one thought it necessary to ask consent of the people we then absorbed. They have in New Mexico and Arizona had no representation except by a delegate in Congress, who has no vote, for all the time since, though New Mexico has long clamored at the door of Congress for Statehood, and has more than the population required for a representative in Congress.

It is really not so bad a thing for a poor and scattered population to give them the United States territorial government. All the executive and judicial officers are furnished and paid by the United States. The people elect a local legislature, and give the home legislation that the new territory requires, but everything else is paid for by Uncle Sam. When the State sets up housekeeping on its own account, it has to pay for all departments of its government by taxes levied on its own citizens.

The most important right to the Philippines by coming into the United States of the people of that island, which is forbidden by our Constitution, is the right to the slave trade. Laws against importing labor under contract should also be extended over the new territory. No doubt on the island of Luzon the Tagalogs will be given as much home rule as they can wisely use, but they will not be given the power they desire to oppress the other inhabitants, as that island is not a colony, but a territory. The people of that island are not to be left to take care of themselves, as our own wild Indian tribes were until they began to massacre white settlers who had made settlements too near them. The white settlers here never had any hesitancy in affirming their right to develop the resources of this country, which the Indians never had done and never would do. The civil day people who will develop the resources of the Philippines will have the same right today. There has been much sentimentalism about the wrongs of the Indian, and it comes chiefly from the same class as are now fearful lest most of the Philippine Islands should not be left forever in the possession of the savages who introduced a bill for the purpose of dishonor. A year or two ago, however, the first hardly noticed bill, as it was known that Senator Platt was opposed to it. But the demands of the farmers of the State proved too strong, and the bill passed both houses. Then the corporations protested that if their franchisees were taxed at full value they had also in many cities to pay a local tax in addition, and that it was oppressive, and that if taxation were laid to local boards, as it had been passed at first, there would be great inequalities of taxation in various places. These were objections which Senator Platt urged, and he controlled several votes. So Governor Roosevelt required the Legislature last week to make the amendments which Senator Platt required. The amendments were left to the State Board of Assessors, all

appointed by the governor and all Republicans, and wherever the franchise of a corporation is taxed by a city it is to be exempt from the State tax on franchisees. Governor Roosevelt announced that he would sign the original Ford bill if the amended bill were not adopted. Then Senator Platt agreed to it, and the bill went through 30 to 13, three Democrats at the last voting with the Republican majority, though the objection to the partisan character of the tax commission. This measure will greatly reduce State taxes in New York to farmers the coming year, and this step having been taken, the corporations can never put assessments back on the old basis, whereby they could always escape taxation by creating fictitious debts with which to delude local assessors into the belief that highly prosperous corporate property was practically bankrupt. Other States are now likely to follow in the lead which New York has taken.

What is called a tuberculosis congress was in session in Berlin, Germany, three days last week. It will be remembered that Berlin was the home of Professor Koch, whose tubercle, first as a cure of consumption, and then to diagnose the disease, was loudly proclaimed all over the world a few years ago. Tubercle has been proven worthless for these purposes in this country. But it illustrates the dreamy and theoretical character of German scientific men that the so-called "congress" was called for the purpose of creating fresh alarm about this disease, and recommending the use of tubercle to show where it does and does not exist. Meanwhile the practical fact remains that tuberculosis is each year and serious years growing less destructive to human life than it was one, two or three generations ago. The attempt of German professors to revive this dead "scare" reminds us of the old story illustrative of national character. A German, an Englishman and a Frenchman were each asked to paint the picture of a camel. The Englishman went to the nearest menagerie and painted the camel as he found it there. The Frenchman went to a menagerie to see a camel, and a representative of what a camel might be. He went to Arabia and painted the camel on the sands. The German painter did not need to see a camel at all. He read up descriptions of the sandy deserts where the camel was a necessity, and then retiring in the depths of his own consciousness he painted an animal adapted to such conditions. German so called scientists are inclined to go on in this way. In America with Dr. Koch's tubercle, are still ready to endorse it as a means for diagnosing the tuberculosis disease.

The French soldier Dreyfus, who has the misfortune to be a Jew, and therefore obnoxious to the barbaric hatred of the least intelligent people of France, has been unjustly imprisoned for several years on Devil's Island, a locality so unhealthy that few who go there ever return alive. But Dreyfus is likely to be one of the few. The Court of Cassation has found reason for giving him a new trial, and he is to be recalled to Paris for that purpose. But to the shame of France be it said that the man who was so unjustly treated among the French people, and especially in the army, that if he is acquitted on trial, as he probably will be, the existence of the French military, if not of the republic, will be imperiled. There are some reports that in coming from Devil's Island no very strict watch will be kept, and Dreyfus will escape, or that he will be given pardon on his arrival if he will accept. The outrage on justice is so great in the Dreyfus case that he may imitate one of the greatest Jews of olden time, the Apostle Paul, who was arrested and cast into prison without any trial, though he had the rights of a Roman citizen. When the Roman governor found that Paul was exempt from punishment without trial, he was told that the prisoner would not be released for the prison was a "Nay, verily," said he, "since my rights as a Roman citizen have been violated, I will not run away from the authorities. Let them come themselves and fetch me out." That would be a very good answer for Dreyfus to make to his humane prosecutors, who are afraid still to either keep him in prison or to give him a fair trial.

The refusal of the Cuban insurgents to take the money which this Government offered them for the surrender of their arms has been a great loss to the country. It could only mean that they preferred to keep their arms and set out on their own, instead of taking the \$75 which the Government offered and going to work and earning a living as peaceable citizens should. During all the Cuban war with Spain for their independence the Cubans lived off the country they occupied, generally taking their supplies from Spanish sympathizers and not paying for them anything for the got no pay from their own government, except Cuban money, which was not current. Later news from Cuba is that the Cubans are coming in one by one and claiming their money. Their request that their arms be placed in the custody of the mayors of cities, instead of being stored in United States arsenals, is a reasonable one. Secretary of War Taft has said that the Cubans are wrong here. These arms belong to the Cuban soldier, often paid for at the outset of the war with money he could not well spare. When peace is restored so that there is no danger of new uprisings these men should have their guns again. Their disarmament now may make the Cubans anxious for annexation to this country, for a good farmer would raise upon good land, and such as should be raised to make the crop a profitable one, about 15 tons per acre, would be exhausting his farm more than he would by selling two tons of timothy hay from an acre, or 30 bushels of wheat or 60 bushels of corn or oats. If the farmer were near enough to the factory so that he could obtain and draw home the feeding purposes the five tons of pulp that would result from the 15 tons of topped beets, he would restore about \$10 worth of fertility to the soil.

Another disadvantage in sugar-beet growing is that most of the farmers who had tried it did not like bending their back so much as is necessary in the weeding and thinning. If one could get plenty of cheap foreign labor for this work they might like it better. In France and Germany the women and children do much of this. In many parts of this country they might have to do it, if beet growing was gone into largely. He thinks we are not ready to reduce our farmers' wives to the condition of the present women of Germany, where a dog and a woman are sometimes harassed to a cart to draw products to market. As the land must be deeply tilled and well

It is reported that at the Chicago packing houses the meat of the average steer brings about \$40, while the by products, not eaten, will bring about \$25, divided as follows: Hide, hair, horns and hoofs \$25; fat, blood, sinews and bones \$15; other miscellaneous wastes, \$15. These are carefully separated, graded and sold for different purposes even the contents of the paunch being used to make into cardboard. The horns are worth now \$100 a ton, and increasing in value each year, owing to the prevalence of diphtheria. A year or two ago, however, about one pair of horns to each six steers. The saving of material formerly wasted at the abattoirs cheapens the cost of meat to the consumer and still adds to the profit of the packing companies.

Horsemen in this vicinity deeply regret that Mr. Willis declared off the June meeting at Mystic Park, that he had good reason for doing so, and that he knew him. We will predict that when all the facts are known it will be found that it was not wholly for lack of entries. Those who are trying to reform wicked horsemen by preventing race meetings on a track so well conducted as those at Mystic always are under Mr. Willis's management must be disappointed. The commercial horsemen type they are sure to injure the good ones whose interests they are endeavoring to advance.

The United States consul at Rotterdam reports that in the six months from Oct. 1 to March 31 there have been shipped from that port to Cuba 514,974 pounds of cheese and 44,000 pounds of candles, and to Porto Rico 121,882 pounds of cheese. Also considerable quantities of these two articles to Manila, but exact amount cannot be ascertained, as invoices for the Philippines are not always taken out. The cheese is of the Edam and Gouda varieties, and the candles mostly the ordinary tallow candles for domestic use. He says, "There is no reason why Americans should not supply the West Indian islands and the Philippines with cheese and various other articles which are not imported from the Netherlands and other European countries."

The descendants of old Daniel Lambert are in evidence in the free-for-all race at Newark, N. J., on the 30th ult. Monopole (3:08) took the first two heats in 2:16, 2:15. Major Lambert, by California Lambert, he by Dan Franklin (2:39), out of Maude, by Daniel Lambert, took the next three, chased out by Monopole, in 2:16, 2:19, 2:19. Monopole, like Major Lambert, is bred to the Daniel Lambert strain, and both have the Hambletonian cross.

Farm Hints.

There are several ways of selecting seed corn, and perhaps those who follow any one of them is apt to regard his way as the best for certain reasons. We have tried two different methods and were well satisfied with the result.

When a boy we learned to select the seed corn when husking. When we came to a stalk which there were two or three well-developed ears, perfect in form and filling out to the tip, we took the lower one for seed, and that only, unless we thought there would not be enough of that kind, in which case we took both, but the lower ear was preferred, because we were told that the next crop would be better to ear out nearer the ground if we did so. Yet when we anticipated a call from the neighbors for seed we often saved the two ears and did not keep them separate to test the results. A little of the inner husk was left on each ear, and they were braided together and hung up to get thoroughly dry.

As has been said, the results were very satisfactory. Our corn came up well, and stood out near the ground, and we ear out a stalk could be found in almost every field when the land was good and the season not unfavorable.

When we began growing sweet corn as a market crop we thought earliness was an important feature, and we soon began to go through the field before any was picked for market, and mark the earliest good ears by putting a bit of bright-colored string, perhaps a strip of calico, on as many as we thought would furnish seed for another season. These were not to be touched when picking for market, but when sufficiently ripe and dry were carefully gathered. If we did not succeed in this way in making an earlier crop, we felt very confident that our main crop was earlier. Perhaps the ears so saved should have been sold at first picking for two cents an ear, while equally large ears sold later on for less than one cent, but what was lost in that way we gained in future crops, or thought we did.

We have seen more men save for seed the little ears of sweet corn not fit to carry to market, and in a few years they were looking for a new variety, or for seed from a neighbor, because theirs had kinder seemed to run out, somehow. We have seen men go to the bins of field corn and select the largest ears they could find there, to use as seed, and they succeeded in growing a large share of long ears, and we thought sometimes such long ears were late in getting ripe, and sometimes were caught by the frost, and we thought our shorter ears on a stalk would give us more corn than could grow on one long one. And there are those who do not select seed corn at all, but take it as it comes from the sheller, believing that if it is corn, corn must grow when it is planted, and not believing that there can be anything in so many whins about picking out seed. We think the farmer cannot take too much pains to insure obtaining the best seed for his planting or sowing. Experiments have proven that seed corn selected in this way grows the largest, plump kernels will yield a much heavier crop than small, light or shrunken grains, and they may be selected either by a sieve which lets the smaller kernels through, or by the old-fashioned method of putting through the fanning machine, and taking for seed only the heaviest which dropped near the outlet. Even in seed corn there may be a gain in this method.

In the Practical Farmer Mr. T. B. Terry, who has a reputation as a successful practical farmer himself, says in regard to growing sugar beets: "It is always well to think before going into anything new. Don't get excited; don't look on the bright side only. Weigh the whole question in all its details."

He says that while it is true, as the advocates of beet growing assert, that sugar does not exhaust the soil, as it takes neither nitrogen, phosphoric acid nor potash, in practice when its beets are taken to the factory and the pulp is not returned to the farm, it carries away about 70 cents worth of fertility in each ton of beets sent off.

This means then that a crop such as a good farmer would raise upon good land, and such as should be raised to make the crop a profitable one, about 15 tons per acre, would be exhausting his farm more than he would by selling two tons of timothy hay from an acre, or 30 bushels of wheat or 60 bushels of corn or oats. If the farmer were near enough to the factory so that he could obtain and draw home the feeding purposes the five tons of pulp that would result from the 15 tons of topped beets, he would restore about \$10 worth of fertility to the soil.

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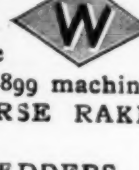
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worked, beet growing may prove a benefit where there are farms enough so that 10,000 or 15,000 acres of beets can be grown within three or four miles of the factory, and all the pulp taken back to the farm and fed out to fattening stock.

The wild white morning glory, known in many sections as bind-weed, is a most pernicious pest in cultivated fields, as its long and very tough vines spread to a considerable distance, and will twine around other plants so as to literally choke them to death, while the white and very brittle roots run nearly as far under the ground, throwing up stalks in great number. As they run down quite deep in mellow soil, plowing or spading them out does not seem to destroy them, for a piece an inch long left in the soil is sufficient to very quickly fill the land again. We have a few of them in front of our house, and we content ourselves with reducing their number by throwing out all the roots we can find with a spading fork in the spring, and training the rest on wire over the windows to shade them in summer. They easily run to the roof if given a support.

They were also even more abundant in the place we took for a hen yard, and none have been seen there for several years. The hens have apparently destroyed them, preferring the young shoots as they come out of the ground, or the brittle roots to other vegetation which starts there. It is also said that swine are very fond of the roots, and will dig them out at considerable depths. We should advise any one who is troubled with this weed to make arrangements to enclose the field and turn pigs or poultry on it for a season. If this is not done there is but one other method that we know of, first spade out all the roots that can be found, and then go over the field with a hoe and cut every stalk that comes up before it is large enough to perfect a leaf.

The troublesome spots of couch or quack grass can also be exterminated in the same way. Constant grazing by poultry kept upon it so that they pick every green stalk as soon as it appears above ground will kill it in one season if there is none outside the limits to work in. The worst of it is that in keeping hens or chickens so confined that they eat the green grass as fast as it comes up, the fowl will not get as much green food as they need. It will be necessary to furnish them other grass, clover or green vegetables to keep them in good condition. But we prefer to carry the green food to them instead of allowing them to roam over the lawn, garden, and mowing fields after it, scratching up or treading down what we have planted or sown.

The Kansas Experimental Station sends the following inward to an insect pest which has proved troublesome in some vine yards. We give as written by Prof. C. P. Hartley:

"Leaf hopper, Thrip and Myrmecodora visits are all different names for one small insect, which is often very numerous on grapes during summer months. It is about as long as an inch long, of a light color, and marked by three dark red bands. They fly from their position on the underside of the leaves when the vines are shaken, and soon fly again. To combat them in the summer, when their destructive work is noticeable, is difficult. Now is the time when they may be found under the leaves near the vine. If the vineyard is cleaned of all litter, and this promptly burned, many will be destroyed. The insects remaining on the ground can be killed by a spray of coal-oil emulsion."

The Way it is Done in Maine.
As the returning warmth of the early summer gives new life to the blood, we do not need to first insidious advances of the "evil" "evil-bamboo" from its bracket and gives a new turn to the reel just to bear the old-fashioned sick.

To one not accustomed to this mode of vegetation, the task of making the circuit of a lake on a small raft of logs, in the face of quite a little breeze, with no better propelling power than a long sapling, and having to look after a red and blue flag, is quite a difficult and dangerous task. After a few attempts we sailed along unopposed and prepared for the supreme moment of the first start. "Carefully, now! Just at the edge of those logs—pad!" and down they drop like a stone. The raft is afloat, and we are off when, with a bounding splash, a good-sized trout leaps a fly and lies off with a rush, making music as he goes. He is quickly brought to the shore, and is a delicious meal. It is a goodly catch, and a goodly meal. It is a goodly catch, and a goodly meal. It is a goodly catch, and a goodly meal.

THE HORSE.

The Gaited Saddle Horse.
The following address delivered by B. G. Burton before the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Association contains facts that will undoubtedly prove interesting to many of our readers:

"Whence comes this great horse, the embodiment of all the desired attributes of horse flesh? He is of remote origin, although new to many in the North and West. He comes from stock of ancestral wealth in blood, bone and muscle. He is neither a novice, nor a dilettante, nor an innovator. He is tried and true. He has served his country for more than a century. He went with Colonel Castlemaine and his Kentucky regiment to the Cuban war. He carried the chivalry of the South in the civil war.

"Morgan's Raiders were mounted on him when that daring chieftain made his bold dash northward. He served his country before his country had a name. He carried Light Horse Harry Lee, and Marion, the Swamp Fox, when these famous men of the Revolution had neither home nor country. We trace him back to the plain-gaited saddle horse of 1730. After that date we find him developing into the five-gaited saddle, or gaited saddle horse.

"It is a happy coincidence that just 100 years ago, 1799, a new impetus was given to the saddle horse. A wonderful thoroughbred, old Dismal, the first derby winner of England, was brought to America and crossed on Virginia mares, saddlers, thoroughbreds and hunters—the old four-mile heaters and weight-carriers. Later on these crosses produced Peter's Haleron, old Denmark, old Montrose, old Duluth, old Black Squirrel, and a host of other good ones.

"Your time, however, will not be taken up in further tracing the origin and evolution of this comparative stranger in Kansas. He has recently come among us, and when you know him you will want him to stay. If you have never had the pleasure of seeing a pure-bred gaited saddle horse go all the required gait, you will not regret it if you improve the first opportunity to witness such a performance.

"It is not everybody that knows just what constitutes a gaited saddle, and many fallacies prevail as to what he is and what he can do. Many think that driving a saddle horse spoils his saddle qualities, but the reverse is true. If properly driven he is not liable to become choppy in his gait, and if made to trot square in harness his rack will not degenerate into a jiggle or a pace. Contrary to a prevalent impression, a pacer is not a saddle horse, but the farthest from one. Pacing is not required as one of the regulation gait, but a bar against any horse offered as a gaited saddle.

"While the province of this paper is to discuss the gaited saddle horse, we will take the liberty of referring to other saddlers, as there are at least four distinct classes, viz., the plain-gaited, or walk-trot, canter horse, usually called the walk-trot horse; the hunter, or cross-country horse; the gaited saddle horse, and the high-school horse.

"The plain-gaited horse is required to only walk, trot and canter, but he must be an artist in these three gaits or he is of but little value as a saddle. In general makeup he is a clever fellow, and very popular in New York, as he is the English style of a saddle horse. He is usually a harness horse too, and a good roadster, and may develop into a gaited saddle if he don't fall into mutilating hands and have his tail docked. Should this misfortune befall him he will be forever excluded from the society of gaited saddlers and high schoolers, but he will associate with hunters, jumpers, cob and jackasses, both long eared, shaven tailed and two legged and high colored.

"The hunter is a short-tailed, stately fellow, and his strong suit is to jump hardies and fences, and go over the bars without endangering life and limb of horse or rider. He also goes on walk-trot canter gait, and is quite similar to the plain-gaited saddle in general makeup. Both have docked tails and plucked manes and are sometimes called 'park hacks'.

"The gaited saddle goes all the gaits of the hunter and the walk-trot, but he is not so reckless as to jump fences, hurdles and bars, and he is too modest to sport a short tail, and he looks breezy enough without having his mane plucked. In addition to the walk, trot and canter, he goes at least two more distinct gaits, and he often goes four more, making, in all seven distinct, clear, unmixled gaits. The gaited saddle is entitled to recognition as a gaited saddle horse, walk, trot, canter, rack and running-gait, fox-trot, or slow pace.

"He has his choice of either of the last three named for his fifth gait, but he must go the first four, and he must have the proper breeding or he cannot be recorded in the National Saddle Horse Association. The slow pace, or amble, as it is sometimes called, is the least desirable of the seven gaits, and except as a lady's saddle, is seldom chosen as the fifth gait.

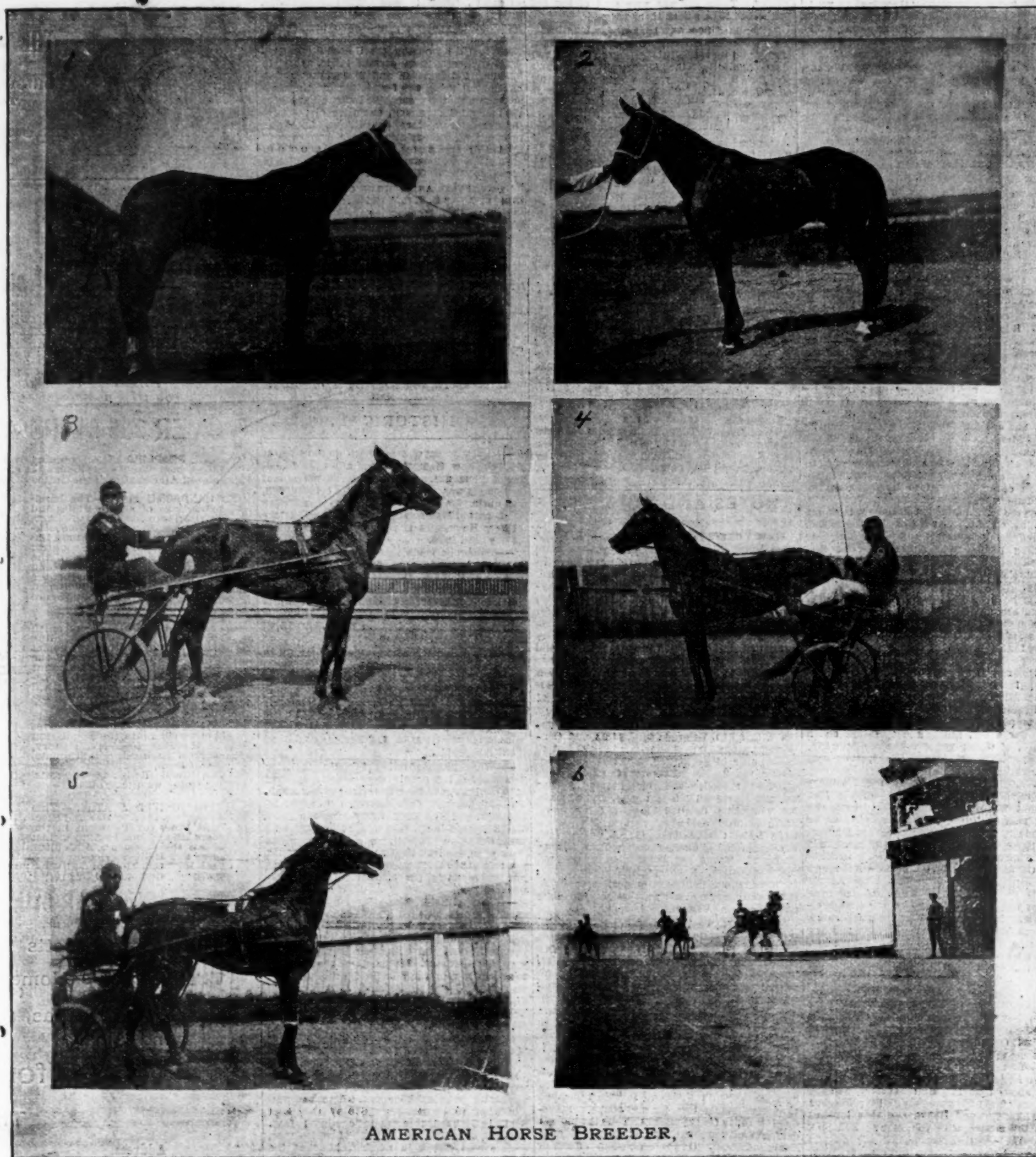
"The running-walk and fox-trot are business gaits, and are highly appreciated for road work and long-distance rides. The walk (flat foot) should be regular, spritely and quite rapid except when the horse is allowed to loaf for a rest after a brisk brush along the road. If a horse walks four and a half or five miles an hour he is good enough at this gait.

"The running walk, as said before, is a business gait. It is faster and easier than the flat-footed walk, and is quite similar in speed and ease to the fox-trot, but not so fast. It is a delightful all-day gait, and is performed with four beats, like the rack, but not so fast or lofty.

"In going this gait the horse's reins are rather loose, and he takes some of the arch out of his neck, and in full sympathy with his work keeps his head with his step by the nodding of his head. A horse of good endurance and clever at this gait will make from six to seven miles an hour and travel from 60 to seventy-five miles a day without great fatigue to himself or rider.

"The fox-trot is quite similar to the running walk, yet it has a distinct 'loose-jointed' motion and 'jog' not observed in any other gait. This, too, is an all-day gait, and both are good up hill and down, and this is where a fox-trotter and running walker make time in an all-day journey.

"The trot of a gaited saddle should be quite similar to that of a harness horse, but not so extended. His legs should be kept more closely under him, and the trot should be clean and unmixled. Driving improves the saddle trot, and the saddle trot squares up the rack. While the trot is not the proper gait for a regular ride, it is absolutely necessary in a saddle horse. The gaited saddle goes from a flat-footed walk into all his other gaits direct, but he should return to the walk from the canter and rack through the trot, and he should make all his short turns and sharp curves on the trot if not in a walk.



AMERICAN HORSE BREEDER.

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"The rack is probably the most fascinating gait, and if well done is the hardest on the horse. He must go at a tension, and rack against the bit, and he must go action from his hocks and shoulders as well as from his knees. If he goes in form he will carry a high head and a high tail, arch his neck and hold a vertical face. He must be pulled together and remain collected from start to finish. If he goes in a pure, clear, bold rack his feet make four-beat music, the rhythm of which cannot be mistaken for that of any other gait. The rack was formerly called a single-foot gait, and this term describes the action of the feet exactly, as only a single foot strikes the ground at one time.

"Now comes the canter, which is the most graceful of all gaits, and one that is quite easy for both horse and rider. There is a vast difference, however, between the canter of a gaited saddle and the gallop of an untrained horse or the top of a broncho. Any horse will top or gallop when pushed beyond his trotting or pacing speed, but the gaited saddle goes from a walk, or even from a standstill, into a graceful, enjoyable, hammock-like motion, but we must consider the thing and not the name. His legs are never so well under him as when in the center and his neck is never so beautifully arched.

"The high-school horse is simply the gaited saddle, finished in education, polished in manners and taught other gaits, steps and movements. When thus educated, when thus finished, he is a paragon of grace, ease and beauty, and when in motion, as suggested by Mr. True, he is poetry set to music."

The Hitching Habit.
Hitching when at speed is a habit which is much more easily prevented than cured. When once established, it generally requires a deal of patience and slow work to eradicate the faulty action. It is such inexperienced trainers as are too anxious to "make speed" rapidly that are most likely to allow their horses to acquire this habit, though many horses are made to hitch before they are placed in trainers' hands. A very frequent cause is driving the horse too fast or too long a distance at speed when pulling weight on the road.

Henry M. Mitchell makes the following sensible suggestions on this habit in an article published in the Horsehoers Journal:

"There are a good many reasons why a horse will hitch in his gait or way of going, and the most prominent, to my mind, is that he has not the speed in his legs that the would-be reinsman has in his head, and when he is asked for more speed than he has got, his efforts to move faster sends him into a jumping, scrambling action. The hind legs are the propellers of the horse, and in their action, the front, to make the horse machinery go right, must be sufficiently active to keep out of the way of the hind.

"All horses have not this faculty, and the driver who is not sensible enough to see this keeps on forcing his horse with the rein and whip, the consequences being that the horse in trying to keep clear is thrown into an unsightly hitching movement, which to the eye of the observer is some what similar to that used by a horse afflicted with string halts, a movement which is not discouraged by the driver using common sense, will get confirmed in the animal.

"If a horse is sound on his legs and feet, is free from soreness, does not brush or cut,

and is not driven beyond his speed limit, that horse will not hitch. But we are dealing with one that does hitch; we want to get him over the trouble. The first thing necessary to do is to place the horse in the hands of a careful and capable man, and if the case is a bad one our first demand is to look after the shoeing. Usually the hitching horse is lightly shod. If we find this to be so take the light shoes off, and replace them with ones two or three times heavier, and with those on drive the horse slowly until he is noticed to move smoothly.

"I know of no particular form of shoe that will cure the habit, without the aid of a good driver, who is generally a man with knowledge enough to hitch up his charge properly for it must be understood that this, too, is an important part of the work of curing the habit. The month must also be attended to, for if it is sore the horse is given to fret, and when in the shafts, jerking or cross pulling must be avoided.

"I will give you my experience with a bad case of hitching, one that came to me about three years ago. The first year's training of this colt was handled by an inexperienced young man, and it was not long before the habit of hitching and cross side traveling came over him; 2.50 was the best he could do while he was in this man's hands. The next year a change was made, and the man who took the horse was an expert. Slow and steady was his motto until he got his charge going right, a gaiting pole being called in to assist him—keeping the horse in line.

"The stride of the horse was the same as all confirmed hitchers, one hind foot landing far in advance of the other. The feet, hind, were of different size, and he carried on each six-ounce shoe. It was on the side with the large foot that the greatest stride was made, the smaller foot landing behind that of the large. In taking charge of the shoeing of this horse I placed a six-ounce shoe on the large foot and 91 on the small one, which was on the off side of the horse.

"In forging the shoes I made them of equal size on the ground surface, so that the footing on each foot was the same. Within a few days the habit left the horse; he went straight, and soon after obtained a mark of 2.24. Not until last year was I able to get the feet of equal size, but through careful handling by the driver and the equalization of the carrying process behind improvement was constant, and last year 2.19 was the mark set behind his name.

"This is to show that shoeing can be an important figure in the care of the hitching habit, though it can be seen that the driver is the main instrument of effect; I mean one who understands his business. I mean the horse out or bruises, my experience is to use a form of shoe for that purpose only, taking no notice of the hitch and exerting every effort to cure a possible cause of it.

"Sometimes it is not necessary when working on a hitcher to change the form of shoe from the one in ordinary use, but in very extreme cases weight properly placed will help along a cure. All such horses are not alike. What will cure one may have no effect on the other, and no one rule can be laid down to govern all cases. Experience is the teacher in this or in other cases, and with the experienced man only can this and all other defects in the gait or travel of a horse be cured. None other should be allowed to shoe horses."

Whenever a horse is seen to hitch the driver at the first intimation should pull him back to slow a gait that he will go true and level. This is one of the cases

where a stitch in time saves nine, and an ounce of preventive is worth a pound, yes, many pounds of cure.

Suspended Horses at Sales.

Undoubtedly the best way to treat horses offered at combination sales with suspensions marked against them in the books of the National or American Trotting Association is to announce when the horse is put up for sale that so much money will have to be paid before he can start. Ed. A. Tipton of the Pacific-Tipton Company was a caller in the Horseman's editorial rooms last week, and while there described the methods pursued by that firm in dealing with such suspended animals.

In the first place, the completed catalogue was forwarded to the office of the National Association at Hartford, with the request that any suspensions in force against any of the horses be marked opposite their names. This was done and the book returned. Armed with this knowledge the sales firm was then in a position to treat honestly with its customers. In the case of Iron Bar, who was sold to clear a partnership, a suspension of \$40 was announced when the horse was led in for sale.

The clerk in charge of the sales book then entered up opposite the name of the horse in blue pencil that a fee of \$40 stood against him in the books of the N. T. A. The buyer was in possession of the facts, and was aware that when he bought Iron Bar he became liable for the further sum of \$40 before he could start him.

In all cases where suspensions were in force against horses a member of the firm went to the consignors and requested him to settle the indebtedness prior to the putting up of the animal, and if that was refused, the consignors were informed that the suspension would be announced when the horse was led into the ring. One man declared that he did not care—that he would not pay a sum of something over a hundred and twenty dollars. "Let it follow the horse," he said, and accordingly it was announced that whoever bought the horse must assume the payment of that much money. Then every bidder had a chance to bid intelligently. If \$500 was his limit he knew he could go to \$380 for the horse and no farther.

In another case, the sales firm was apprised of the fact that a certain consignee contained several horses suspended by order of a certain association which had a representative on the ground. The representative of the firm suggested to the consignors that possibly he might effect a compromise. An attempt was accordingly made, and the association agreed to take so much for the whole amount. The sales firm being apprised of this agreement, entered the sum against the consignments on the sales book, and when the horses were put up they were sold as clear. After the sale, the agreed sum was retained by the firm and by it turned over to the proper parties.

Another instance may be quoted. A horse, outstaked for racing purposes but of good looking and valuable for the road, had been suspended. The consignors, with the others, approached and said that he would pay. "Let it follow the horse," he said, and accordingly it was announced that whoever bought the horse must assume the payment of that much money. Then every bidder had a chance to bid intelligently. If \$500 was his limit he knew he could go to \$380 for the horse and no farther.

race the horse and that there was no object in paying the money out on his account.

In that case, the full price received was turned over to the consignors, but it will be observed, not before the purchaser had been fully advised of the existence of the suspension, and an opportunity granted him to say whether he wanted it removed or not. Still another case. A consignors had one or two suspended horses in his lot. On being asked what he desired done about it, he asked the firm to sell the horse clear and deduct the amount of the suspensions from the total received. This agreement was also entered in blue pencil against the consignments in the sales book, and when the consignors paid the net proceeds, the amount of the suspension was deducted.

"My Dear Sir," exclaimed Lawyer Bartholomew Livingston, meeting the Rev. Dr. Archibald Windham on the village street, "What does this mean? I thought you were laid up with all sorts of bad diseases."

"And so I was," replied the reverend gentleman, "I had an attack of indigestion, and from that time on my whole system has been in a disordered condition, until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has put me on my feet and cured all my stomach troubles."

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"Yes, yes, so they do," replied the minister, and the two passed on.

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Large Quarto Volume; 638 Pages; Over One Thousand Illustrations.

sions was forwarded to Secretary Goober. When the consignors would do nothing, the suspensions were announced as following the horses, and bidders governed themselves accordingly. If the purchaser bought the horse to race again, he was made aware that he could not not do so until he paid the fee demanded. If he bought him to use on the road, it made no difference to him, but of course the former owner will have to pay the amount before he can start any horse in any race contested within the jurisdiction of the parent association ordering the suspension.

This is the way to do in such cases. It is strictly honest and fair to all concerned. Most associations are willing to compromise suspensions. The sales firm by giving consignors timely notice that the fees must be provided for, or the horse sold subject to the suspension and to the announcement of the same, grants all ample opportunity to make such a compromise, and when an agreement of that kind is entered into, the firm retains the amount from the proceeds, and the horse is sold clear.—Chicago Horseman.

Maine Mile Track Association.

Secretary Huntington of Higby Park, Maine, has issued the following circular which will interest horsemen all over the country:

"Herewith we hand you entry blanks to our classes in our meeting of July 2-6, 1899. This is one of the meetings that will be given in the Eastern Mile Track Circuit, which is composed of Higby, Dover, Bangor, Myrtle and Headville, all mile tracks.

"The racing in this circuit opens at Myrtle June 18, and thereafter through the season, clear into October. There will be racing every week by some number of the circuit, thus giving horsemen a chance to race all the time, with short hauls and light shipping expenses.

"The purses that are to be contested for over Higby will be \$500 each, and classes will be arranged to meet the wishes of horsemen that desire to enter for same."

"It has been said that Higby did not give State of Maine horsemen a chance without compelling them to run against big timber. We would call the attention of Maine horsemen to the fact that we offer at this meeting a chance for them to race with Maine horses only. Nov. 8, 16 and 17 are offered exclusively for horses owned in Maine previous to May 1. If Maine horsemen show a disposition to enter and compete in those classes, we shall be encouraged to open similar races at our subsequent meetings during the season.

"The track is now uncovered, and in good racing shape, ready for the use of horsemen, and we should be pleased to have them avail themselves of the advantages of the BEST TRACK in the WORLD, and will do all we can to make them comfortable. The meeting of July 2-6, 1899, is our opening meeting, and we trust we may have the good will of the horsemen sufficient to make it a successful and pleasant meeting.

Yours truly,
"W. W. HUNTINGTON, Secretary."

Since the above was issued the Maine Park meeting has been declared off, but there will be plenty of opportunities for horsemen to race every week for good purses.

A wise man is on the lookout for a good thing. German Post Horse, sold by G. B. Barrett, 45 North Market street, for horse bedding is one of the good things of this world.

—The Island of Key West has twenty-five thousand inhabitants on a surface of only two thousand acres.

Street Incident.

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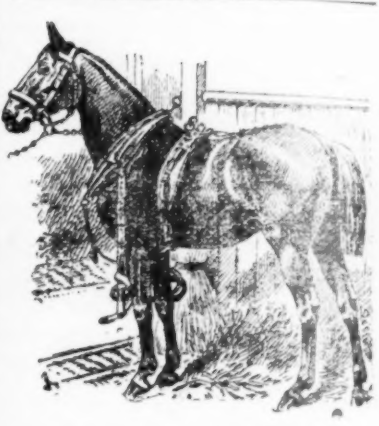
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